

# ARKWOOD , INC. SUPERFUND SITE

## U.S. EPA Region 6 Conducts Second Five-Year Review of Site.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency has conducted the Second five year review of the remedy for Arkwood, Inc. Superfund site in Omaha, Boone County, Arkansas. The review has evaluated the ability of the remedy to correct contamination problem and protect public health and the environment. The Second Five Year Review was completed to satisfy statutory requirements as the First Five Year Review (2001) had already proved the remedy to be protective.

Arkwood was a wood treating site where Pentachlorophenol ( PCP ) and Creosote was used as treating fluids. The soil around Arkwood was contaminated with PCP and Creosote ( PAH ) especially the subsurface due to fractured subsurface with Karst terrain.

The responsible party MMI ( now McKeesson Corporation) began a Soil remedy under EPA oversight twelve years ago in two phases. Phase I was pretreatment and storage of soil contaminated by wood treating fluids e.g. PCP and Creosote. Phase II was separation of soil from the rock fragments and off-site incineration of soil fines. The excavations around the wood treating area were backfilled with clean soil after the contaminated soil was removed. Top soil was placed on the clean backfill and the Site was seeded. The soil remediation project was completed in December 1995. A groundwater remedy consisted of checking surrounding municipal wells and springs. Although none of the municipal wells sampled during the study detected wood treating compounds, a dye tracing study indicated that New Cricket Spring was hydraulically downgradient and connected to the wood treating area through possible fractures. Sampling of springs in the surrounding the Site was conducted quarterly for four years after the completion of the soil remedy to detect any flow of wood treating fluids through fractures. An ozone pilot system was installed in 1997 to treat the water exiting New Cricket Spring with ozone, to destroy PCP. The ozone system was upgraded in 1997 and 1999 to handle maximum flow in the New Cricket Spring , which occurs about 20 days per year. The upgraded ozone system is able to destroy PCP in the spring water to meet standards set by ADEQ for the Arkwood site. The PCP concentration exiting New Cricket Spring has been reduced by 93% since the groundwater remedy was started New Cricket Spring . The current concentration of PCP is due to residual PCP concentration in subsurface fractures. In December 2005 McKeesson installed two wells near the sink hole where wood treating fluids were disposed of. McKeesson is injecting ozonated water into the injection well to permanently destroy PCP in subsurface fractures near the Site.

Results of the Five Year review will be available to the public at the following information repository:

**Omaha Public School Library**  
College Street  
Omaha, AR 72662

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**U.S. EPA Region 6 Community Information Office**

Omaha City Hall

Omaha, AR 72662

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